Potential for a Sustainable Feedstock Supply: Agriculture & Forest Resources

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June 30 – July 1, 2009 Doubletree Hotel, Little Rock, Arkansas

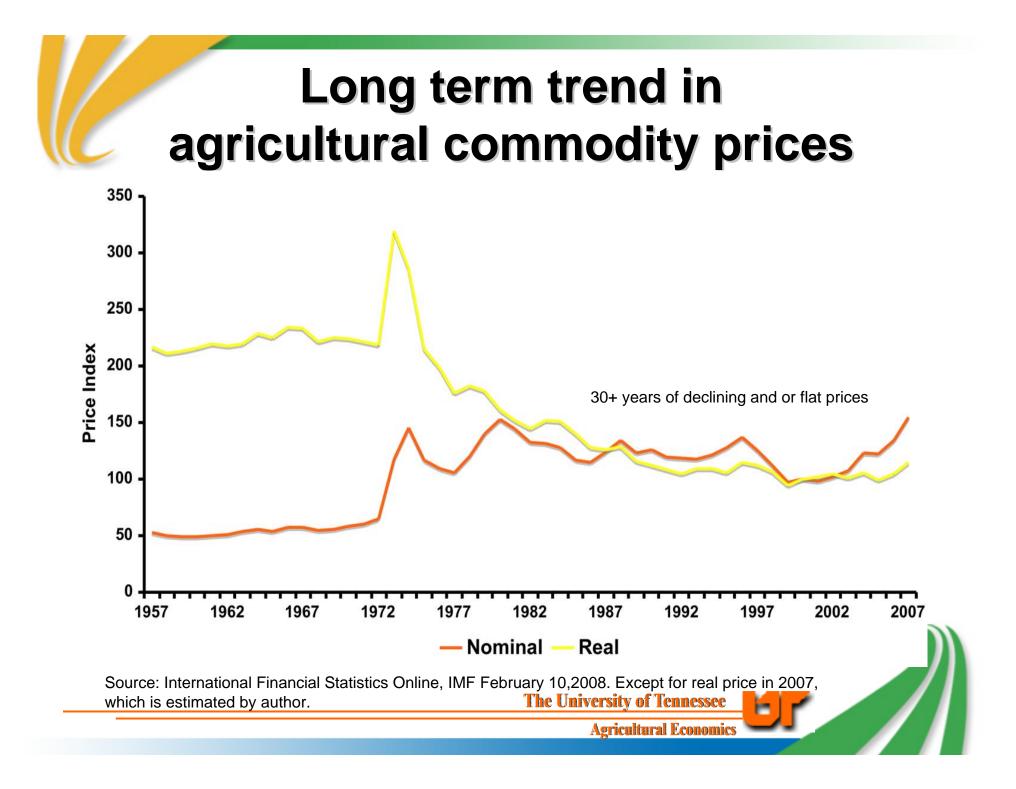
This conference is a collaboration of USDA Office of Energy Policy and New Uses, Farm Foundation, the University of Arkansas, and USDA Cooperative State Research, Education and Extension Service

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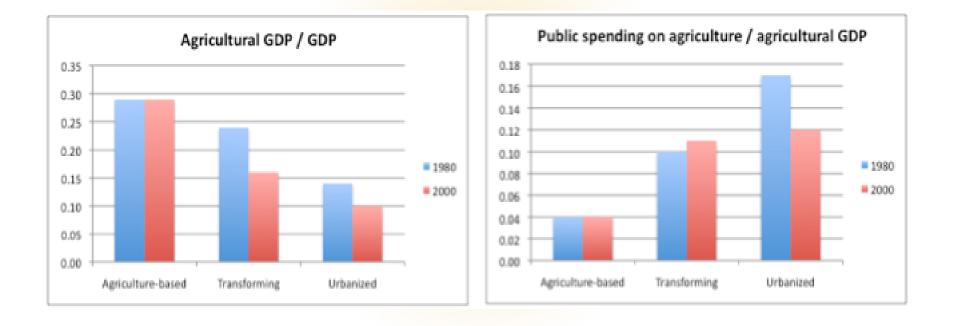
Sustainability

- Elements
 - Economic
 - Social
 - Environmental
- Driving Variables
 - Prices
 - Investment

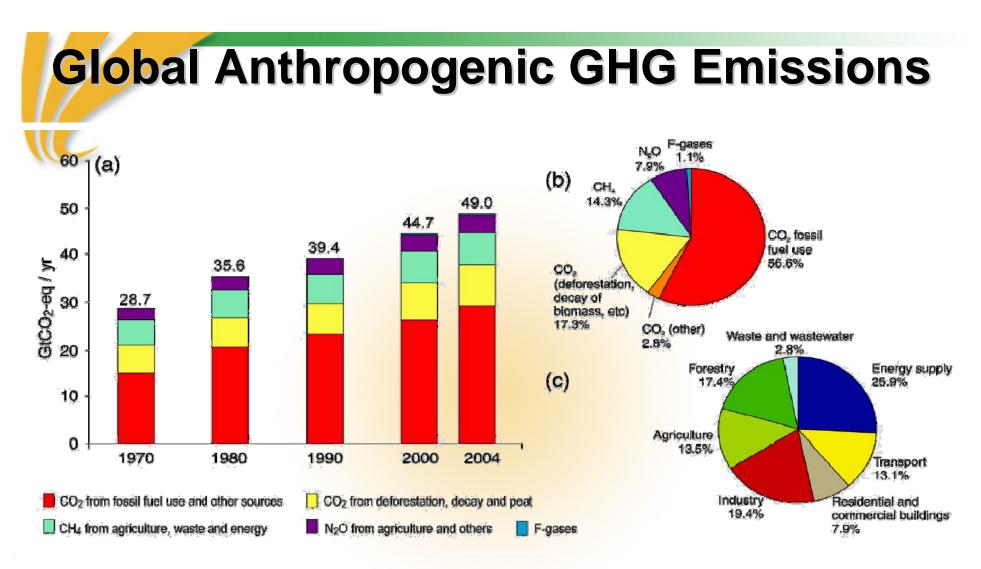




Public Spending in Agriculture has stagnated and it is the least where is needed the most

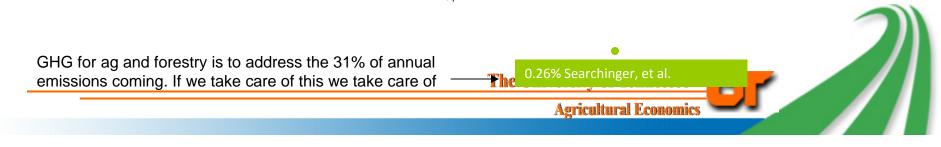






Source: Fourth Assessment Report, IPCC (2007)

(a) Global annual emissions of anthropogenic GHGs from 1970 to 2004. (b) Share of different anthropogenic GHGs in total emissions in 2004 in terms of CO_{2-eq}. (c) Share of different sectors in total anthropogenic GHG emissions in 2004 in terms of CO_{2-eq}. (c) Share



The Story:

- Agricultural commodity prices went from depressed to walking on a "razor's edge"
- Biofuels were "the straw that broke the camel's back
- Current industrial agricultural system is not sustainable; biofuels sustainability largely depend on the way feedstock are produced

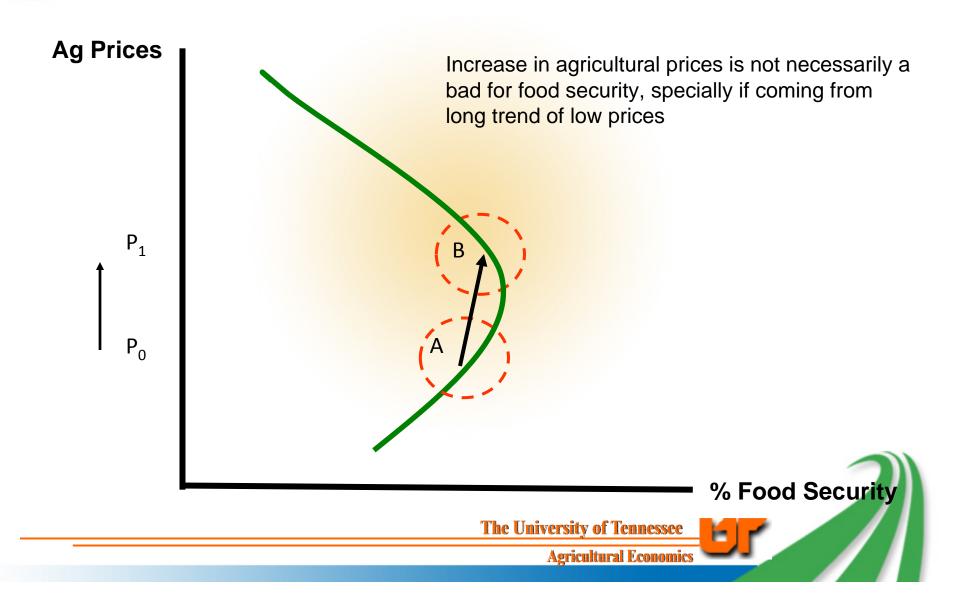


The Question is

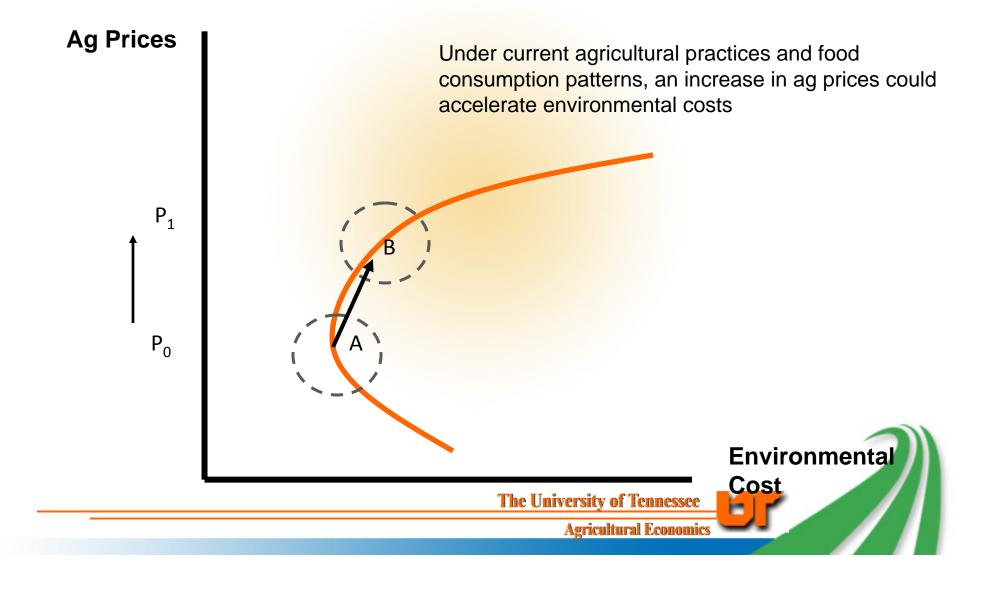
- Under which conditions biofuels can be an opportunity for:
 - Economic Development
 - Climate change / environmental benefit
 - Energy crisis / energy independence
- Increased Ag prices would drive new investment into agriculture
 - Type on investment matters. A LOT !

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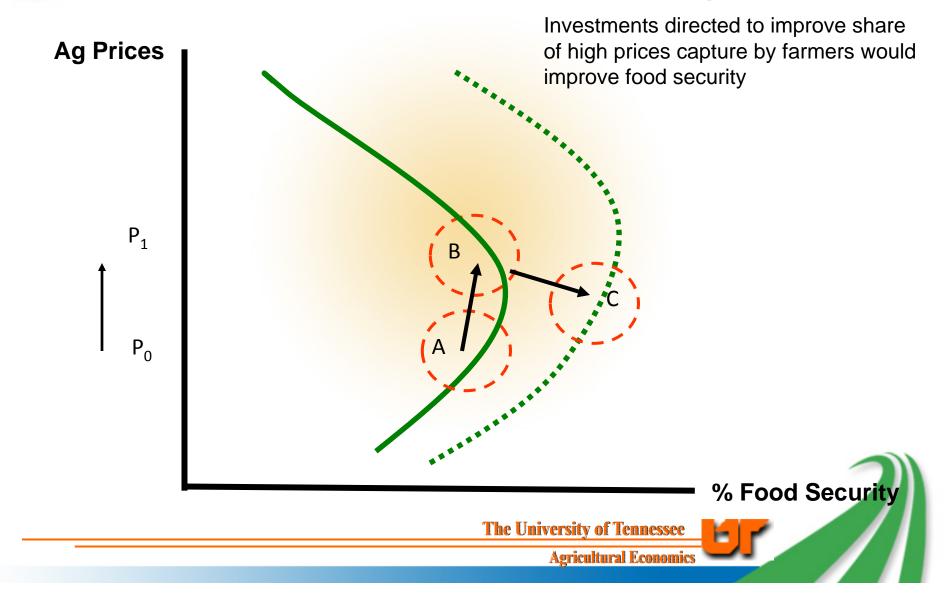
Trade off Between Agricultural Prices and Food Security



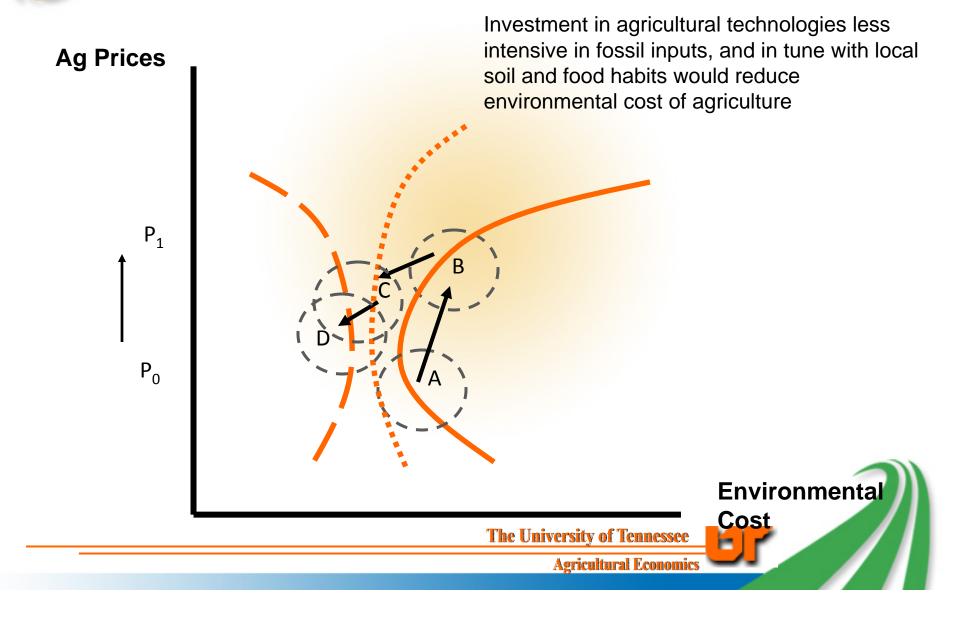
Trade-off Between Agricultural Prices and Environmental Cost



Expand the Impact of Higher Prices in Food Security



Higher Ag Prices Create Conditions to Invest in reducing Environmental Cost



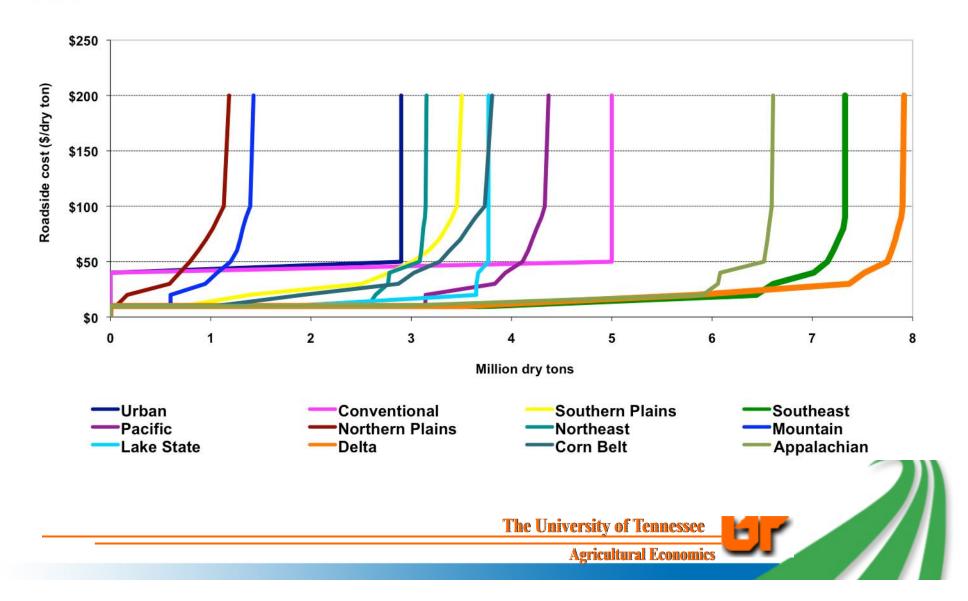
Forestry Feedstock Resources

(million dry tons)

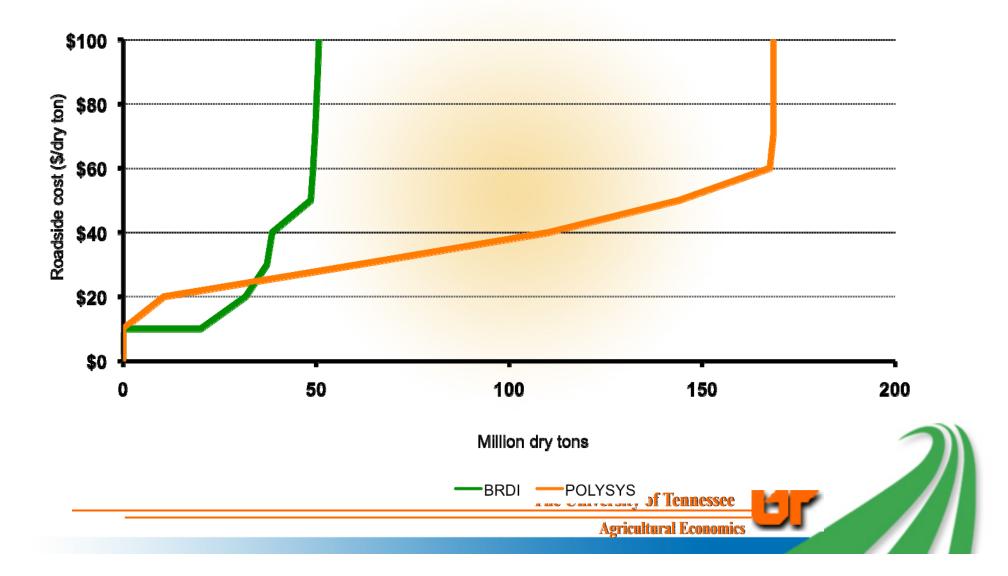
| Source | Reference Scenario 2022 | Upper bound |
|--|-------------------------------|----------------|
| Logging residues | 20.1 | 40.1 |
| Other residues | 6.1 | 12.2 |
| Thinnings from timberland | 10.9 | 20.8 |
| Thinnings from other timberlands | 0 | 0 |
| Primary mill residues | 1.3 | 1.3 |
| Urban wood residues | 2.8 | 14.0 |
| Conventional sourced wood | 3.5 | 15.0 |
| Total | 44.7 | 102.8 |
| The University of Tennessee Agricultural Economics | | |

Regional Forest Supply

(Reference Scenario – BRDI)

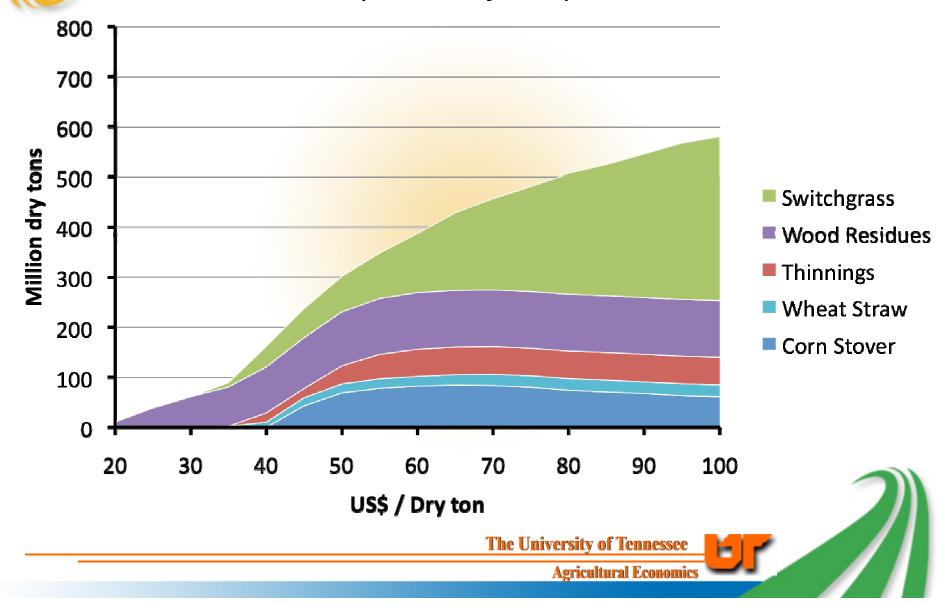






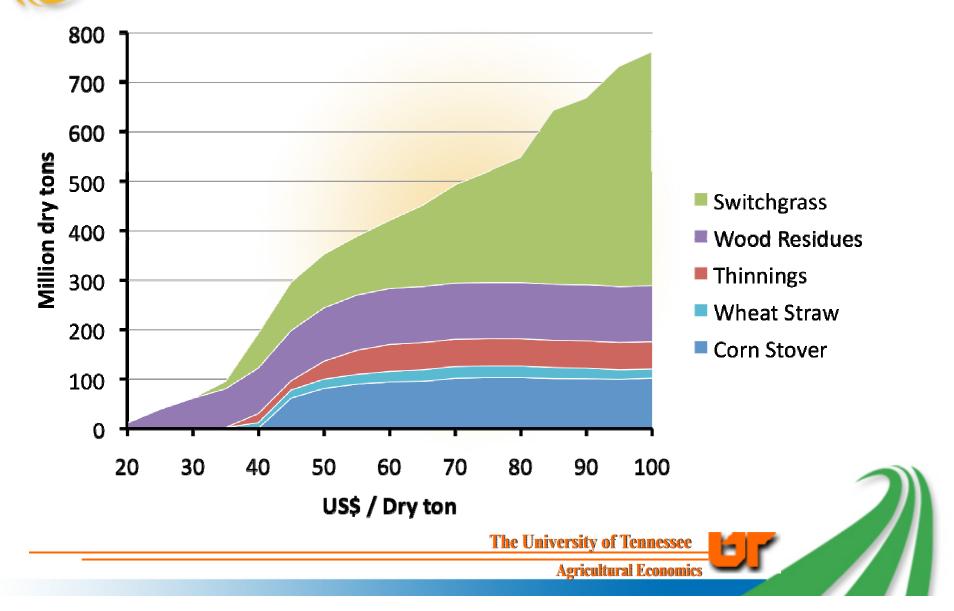
Cellulosic Feedstock Supply -2015

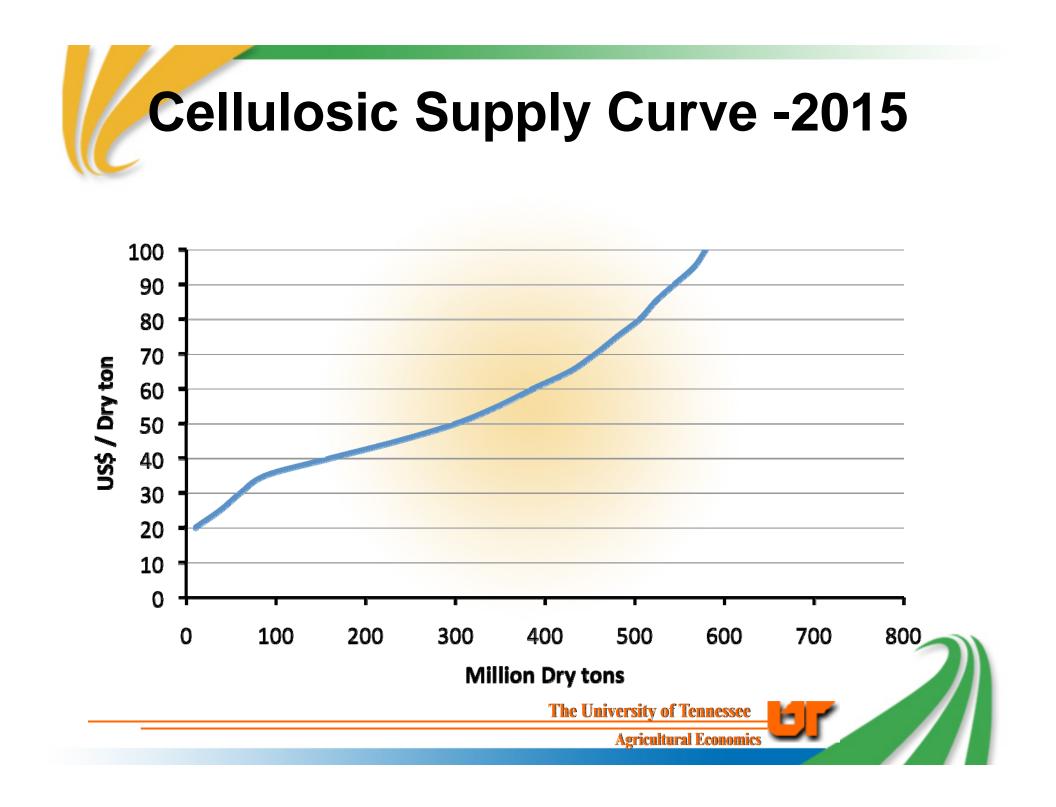
(million dry tons)

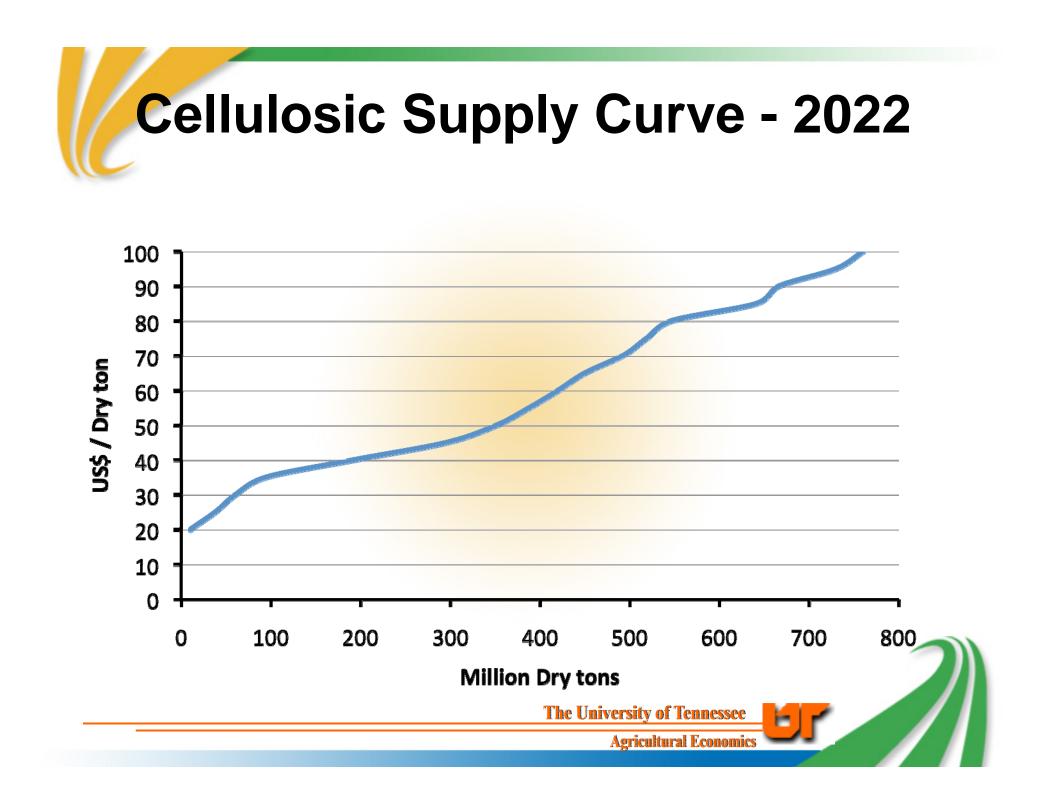


Cellulosic Feedstock Supply -2022

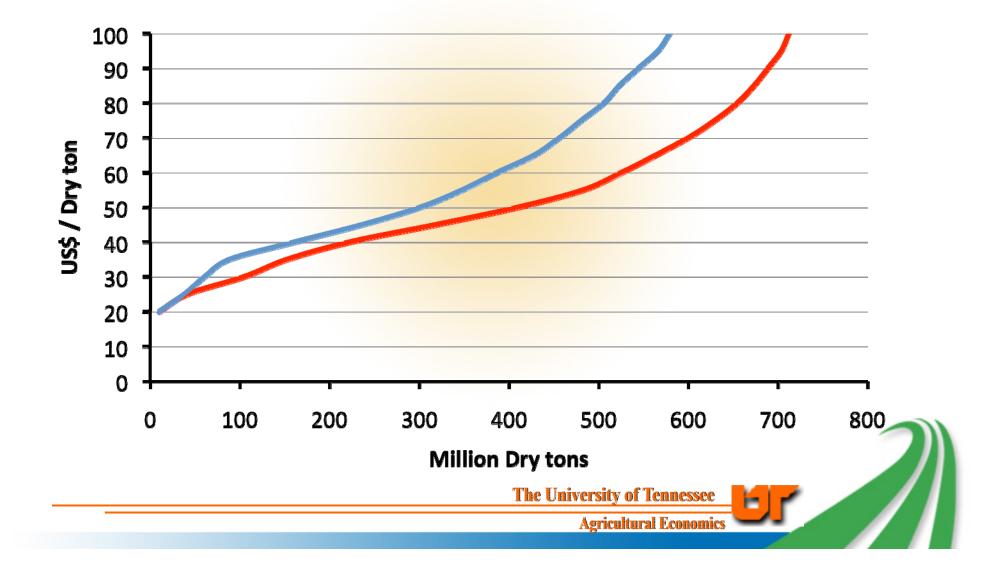
(million dry tons)





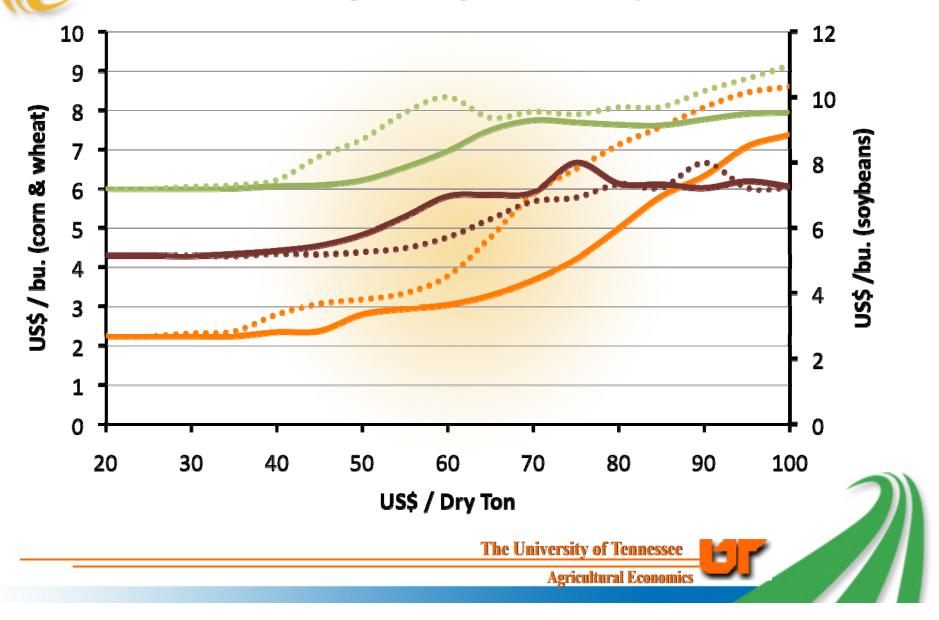


Cellulosic Supply Curve -2015 Increase Ag Productivity

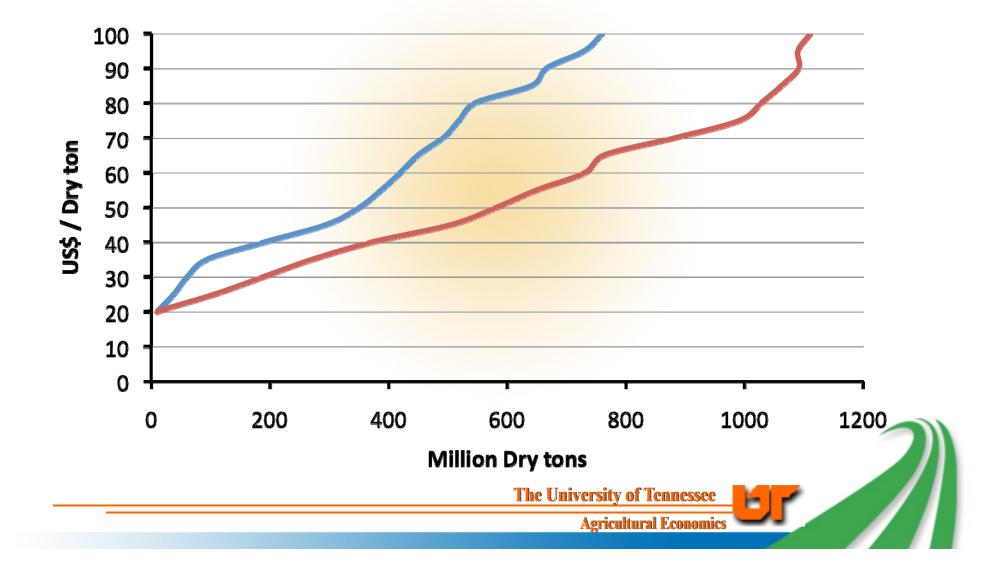


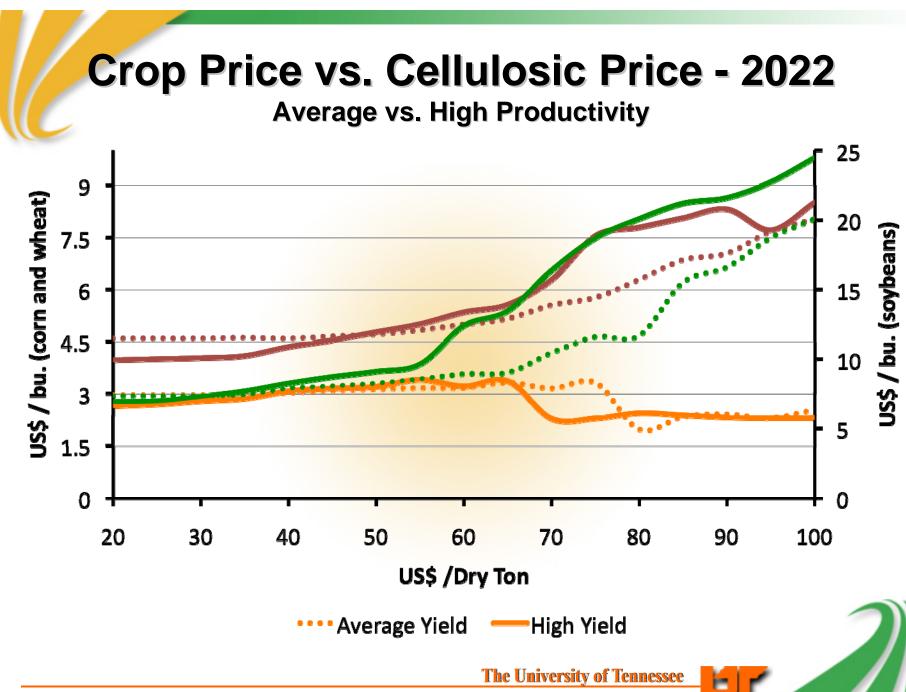
Crop Prices vs. Cellulosic Price – 2015

Average vs. High Productivity



Cellulosic Supply Curves -2022 Increase Ag. Productivity





Concluding Remarks

- Biofuels could result in a massive transfer of resources to the ag sector
- Biofules provides the profitability to invest in agriculture and radically change what, how, and where we produce
- Speed of expansion of biomass supply would have significant cross crop impacts
- Forestry resources are key for the initial stage and for attenuating impacts of crop prices

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Bio-based Energy Analysis Group http://beag.ag.utk.edu/



Agricultural Policy Analysis Center http://agpolicy.org/



Department of Agricultural Economics, Institute of Agriculture University of Tennessee http://www.agriculture.utk.edu/

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